

WEATHER

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; continued cold; lowest temperature tonight, 26 degrees; fresh north wind.

Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 35, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 29, at 7 a.m. today.

Full report on page 16.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 16.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

64TH CONGRESS BEGINS SESSION AT NOON TODAY

Galleries, Corridors and Doorways Thronged With Interested Visitors.

HUNDREDS ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION

Woman Suffragists in Large Number at Capitol to Urge Anthony Amendment.

SPEAKER CLARK IS RE-ELECTED

Senator Clarke of Arkansas Again Is Chosen President Pro Tem. of the Upper House.

The Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States came into being at noon today with the tap of historic gavel in the Senate and House, and the legislative engine of the country opened its throttle for the first notch on what may be a most remarkable and momentous run.

As usual, galleries and corridors and doorways in both wings of the Capitol building were thronged with visitors. Thousands of people passed through the entrances vainly hoping for a seat in one of the galleries. So great was the crush that strong wooden fences had been placed in the corridors near Senate and House galleries, and only those holding the coveted cards of admission were allowed through the gates. Extra guards were placed at these gates to keep back persons who endeavored to use real or alleged "influence" to get a gallery seat.

Hundreds Disappointed.

Hundreds of persons awaited outside all day in the hope of getting a seat before the opening session closed, and all but a few were doomed to disappointment.

Women, attracted by the greatest demonstration for suffrage ever seen in the city, flitted here and there through the corridors, and the steps were the scene of a kaleidoscopic rush of women who came to impress upon senators and representatives the importance of enacting the Susan B. Anthony amendment, providing votes for women. The whirle, whirl, and yell of the suffrage forces almost outdid the majesty of the Stars and Stripes, so great was the excitement. Suffragists scored a triumph in that the first piece of legislation introduced in this Congress was the resolution by Representative Mondell of Wyoming providing for an amendment to the Constitution so as to permit equal suffrage.

Exchange of Greetings.

As the hour of noon drew near, the lawmakers of the country gathered in the two chambers. In the Senate the welcoming handshakes were in keeping with the great dignity of that body. In the House, where legislation is shaped sometimes amid most rough and tumble scenes, there was less dignity and more hearty slapping of backs and pump-handle handshakes. The noise of nearly 500 congressmen talking at once, added to the buzzing in the galleries, was like the roar of a rainstorm.

Tea sessions were taken up with the routine organization of the Senate and House for the Congress term.

After the tea sessions, the reading of the annual address of the President of the United States to Congress followed by the two houses to notify President Wilson that Congress was ready to receive any communication he had for it.

Senate Begins Its Session Without Predicted Storm; Senator Clarke to Preside

The Senate was called to order at noon by James M. Baker, secretary of the Senate, in the absence of Vice President Marshall. The Vice President is in Indianapolis today with Mrs. Marshall, who recently underwent an operation.

Senator Clarke, President pro tempore of the Senate during the last Congress and the selection of the democrats for that office in the new Congress, completed his term of service in the Senate last, and though re-elected to the Senate he could not preside over the Senate until the oath of office had been administered to him.

Senator Kern of the Senate, who offered a resolution providing that Senator Martin of Virginia, the senior democratic member of the Senate, should be authorized to swear in the newly elected senators, thirty-two in all. This resolution was adopted, and the oath was administered to each by Senator Martin. Four senators at a time, each escorted by a colleague, came to the desk of the President and there took the oath of office.

The only senator who failed to appear when his name was called to take the oath of office was Senator Brady of Idaho. Senator Borah announced that his colleague was absent on account of illness.

Mr. Clarke Elected.

When all the new and newly elected senators had been sworn in the democrats offered a resolution nominating Senator Clarke of Arkansas for President pro tempore of the Senate. This was followed immediately by a resolution offered as a substitute by the republicans nominating Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the chairman of the republican caucus.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONGRESS ASKED FOR LARGEST SUM IN HISTORY OF U. S.

Amount Requested by Secretary McAdoo for Year Is \$1,285,857,808.

INCREASE IS \$170,843,614 OVER LAST FISCAL PERIOD

Provision Is Made for an Increase of Salaries of Government Employees.

\$395,000,000 FOR DEFENSE

Estimates for the Navy Total \$217,000,000, and the Army Budget Amounts to \$178,000,000.

The greatest sum of money ever asked of a Congress of the United States in times of peace is included in the estimates of the government, today formally submitted to the new Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The sum total, \$1,285,857,808, is \$170,843,614 more than was appropriated by Congress for the present fiscal year, and outlines the administration's plans for expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1917.

The plans for national defense and preparedness are responsible for the major part of the increases. Land defense estimates, including army and coast fortifications, total \$178,000,000, an increase of \$68,000,000; while the naval estimates total \$217,000,000, which is also approximately \$68,000,000 more than was appropriated for the same establishment for the current year. These figures cover the entire military and naval establishments, including new buildings, as well as fighting machinery.

Increases, Measured by the Millions.

These increases, measured by the millions, have not crowded out proposed increases making for progressive administration in other departments, and there is a fairly large portion of increased subdivisions of the government establishment in Washington; and provision for new buildings, new parks and river improvement. No department asks for a decreased expenditure in total, although there and there certain subdivisions of the government have found it possible to get along on less money.

The general recapitulation of the estimates is divided by the Treasury into the following subdivisions, the District of Columbia, \$10,175,036; Post office, \$318,264,879; Miscellaneous, \$38,290,563; Permanent appropriations, \$135,074,672.

Increases in Force and Salaries.

The estimates literally cover hundreds of thousands of items of interest in the legislative, executive and judicial items, of so much importance to Washington, there are practically no decreases and plenty of recommendations for increased clerical forces and increased individual salaries. The first of these are to be found in the Public Library figures; the civil service commission asks for \$70,000 more in salaries for its employees, and the enforcement has resulted in a request for a salary increase of \$442,000. At the patent office new positions and proposed promotions total \$72,000. New big jumps in salary were asked for by the Department of Agriculture for new investigations and new warfare on pests which reduce the efficiency of the farmer. The increase of \$146,000 in the employment of many more experts and clerks.

Public Parks of District.

An increase of \$200,000 for work on the public parks of the District is asked for under "public works," and the estimate of \$25,000 for the completion of the Interior Department building, \$1,054,000 is asked, and for the government central heating plant, \$1,244,000 for completion is requested. The sum of \$146,000 for the work on the Lincoln Memorial is included in the estimates. Big new projects for the improvement of the district to several hundred thousand dollars.

In the naval and military estimates, found in another column, it will be seen that a large part of the increase for such public work as new gun factories is to be spent in this city and vicinity.

The postal service estimate is deductible from the total, because its receipts are turned back to the Treasury. The \$142,000 for additional clerical force in the department, \$25,000 additional for the salaries of charge d'affaires, and \$167,854,401 more than last year.

The State Department asked for many increases, in addition to the \$142,000 for additional clerical force in the department, \$25,000 additional for the salaries of charge d'affaires, and \$167,854,401 more than last year.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

OUTLINE OF TERMS UPON WHICH ALLIES WILL MAKE PEACE

Statement by French Cabinet Official First From a Responsible Source.

TREATY MUST MAKE WAR IMPOSSIBLE FOR FUTURE

Surrender of Alsace and Lorraine; Restoration of Belgium and Serbia.

AID OF NEUTRALS EXPECTED

Union of Victorious Allies, With Adherence of Other Non-Germanic Powers, to Secure Peace for All Time.

PARIS, December 6, 11 a.m.—France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored and "German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection," according to Albert Thomas, under secretary of war.

The declaration of M. Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the first statements from a responsible cabinet official concerning the attitude of the government in regard to peace.

Made in Public Address.

The statements of M. Thomas were made in an address to a large crowd assembled last evening in memory of the dead of the war of 1870. M. Thomas said:

"There will be no peace until our Alsace and Lorraine are definitely re-established as part of the French unity."

"There will be no peace until our unfortunate brothers of Belgium and Serbia are assured of recovering their homes in complete security and independence."

"There will be no peace until German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection."

To Abolish War Forever.

"There will be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the allies and supported by the free adherence of neutrals has abolished forever the violence of war."

In addition to trouble with her machine gun, justice and liberty have only one road—that which our nation in arms opens to them, with the machine gun and cannon."

The declaration of M. Thomas derives added significance from the fact that the declaration received today by the cabinet he is one of the leaders of the socialist party.

Mr. Clemenceau, president of the League of Patriots, also addressed the memorial meeting.

The meaning of the determination of France to carry on the war to the end, he asked. "It means re-establishment of the European equilibrium, and that no peace will be made until Alsace and Lorraine are returned to the French, and guaranteed of security from the Germans."

Thinks Allies Still Warlike.

LONDON, December 6, 3:14 p.m.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in an interview obtained by Dr. Paul Goldmann, expressed the view that the foe of Germany do not desire peace at the present time, says a Berlin dispatch transmitted by Reuters's correspondent at Amsterdam.

"They are not yet sufficiently battered," the field marshal is quoted as saying. "We must continue, therefore, to press them, since they will not admit any of our suggestions."

He considered the German tactical situation excellent. The interviewer reports: "Particularly in the east," said the field marshal, "the German army has reached the most favorable strategic line conceivable."

He added: "I expect all of them to the three main culprits, England, Serbia and Italy, are punished as they deserve."

Allies to Dictate Terms.

Germany can have peace as soon as she likes, remarks the Post editorially, "but only on the terms of the allies."

"The right answer to the German peace conspiracy," the editorial continues, "is for the allies to determine what shall be the terms of peace to be dictated when the right moment comes. In the case of Great Britain, representatives of the overseas dominions must be called into council."

The Post's Budapest correspondent dwells on the peace talk there. "In political circles in Hungary," the correspondent says, "one hears nothing else but an early conclusion of the war. The return of Count Albert Apponyi from Copenhagen is eagerly awaited. He has been taking part in the Red Cross conference and also had an unofficial mission regarding peace possibilities."

Ford Mission Is Lauded.

"The Ford peace mission is highly lauded in Hungary," the Post Hiriap says, "Ford is the first American to make a peace talk to a respect for peace for humanitarian aims."

"The Hungarian Grand Lodge of the Masons has voted to begin a ceaseless work in favor of peace. The feminist society, at a meeting held in honor of the late James Kier Hardie, has issued an appeal for peace on economic ground, stating 'we have had enough of murder and starvation.'"

The Times in an editorial on German peace talks declares that the German maneuvers are perfectly transparent. The German government, says the Times, hopes to draw among the allies, attract the sympathy of soft-hearted neutrals and assuage the in-



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creasing disappointment among the masses of their countrymen.

The Times is convinced that none of these hopes will be gratified, and says that the allies know quite clearly what are the conditions, and the only conditions, on which they will discuss peace, and they are in perfect agreement upon these conditions.

Text of Allies' Compact.

The text of the declaration signed last week by the British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows:

"The Italian government having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, September 5, 1914, which declaration was accepted by the Japanese government October 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows:

"The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war."

"The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other allies."

AID FOR THE MINNESOTA.

Tug Expected to Reach Disabled Freighter Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—The crippled freighter Minnesota, wallowing in a heavy sea off the Coronado Islands, more than 600 miles south of San Francisco, is expected to be reached today by a tug and the salvage steamer Iqua, sent from here December 3 to assist the big vessel.

Chemicals put in the water of the Minnesota's boilers may have caused the breakdown of the big freighter, according to information received today by W. Wiley, marine superintendent of the Great Northern Steamship Company.

TO CALL JOINT COMMITTEE.

Sensor Chilton Expects to Have Meeting This Week.

The joint select committee of Congress on the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia will be called together this week for further work on its report to Congress by Senator Chilton of West Virginia, the chairman. He said today that he believed the committee could complete its report within a comparatively short time, and that it would not be necessary to ask Congress for an extension of time.

Under the act creating the committee a report must be made by January 1.

GEN. JOFFRE'S NEW ROLE.

Expected to Retain Supreme Direction of All Military Operations.

PARIS, December 6.—The decree increasing the powers of Gen. Joffre and giving him command in all theaters of operation suggests again the possibility that there will be designated a new commander-in-chief of the armies on the French front, the Temps says.

"The government, in accord with Gen. Joffre, seems to have agreed that the title of commander-in-chief of the armies of the north and east, previously given to Gen. Joffre, will not be reassigned. Gen. Joffre retaining supreme direction of and responsibility for military operations on all fronts."

Russian 1917 Class Enrolled.

PIETROGRAD, December 6, via London, 12:06 p.m.—An imperial ukase was issued today ordering the enrollment of the class of 1917 in 1916, thus bringing young men into the army one year before they would have been required to serve.

DISTRICT ESTIMATES TOTAL \$15,473,676.34 FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR

Far-Reaching Reforms in Expenditure Sought in Budget Presented to Congress by the Commissioners.

CENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY IN MANAGEMENT IS SOUGHT

Abolishment of Existing Boards of Education and Charities With Transfer of Aqueduct System to Local Government Recommended.

Far-reaching reforms in the expenditure of District appropriations are sought in the Commissioners' annual estimates presented to Congress today.

Culminating a two-year study for a model District budget, the Commissioners have endeavored to provide for all the municipality's needs in one bill and charge themselves with entire responsibility for expenditures.

The most important features of their plan for bringing about a centralization of authority in the management of the affairs of the District are recommendations for abolishing the board of education and board of charities and the transfer of the power vested in these bodies to the Commissioners. Another important proposal is the transfer to the Commissioners of the jurisdiction over that branch of the water supply and distribution system of the District now exercised by the War Department.

All of the new legislation proposed has a direct bearing upon expenditures.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$15,473,676.34.

The estimates call for a total expenditure, including water department expenses, of \$15,473,676.34. Congress appropriated for the District's current year needs \$11,972,524.41.

Exclusive of the water department estimates, the budget calls for \$15,343,106.34. This year's appropriations, exclusive of those for the water department, amounted to \$11,843,359.41.

Did Not Include All Revenues.

The Commissioners did not estimate up to the full amount of District revenues available, but stopped at \$400,000 short of this mark. Under the recommendations of the Commissioners, the half-and-half plan the District heads, had they so desired, could have added nearly a million dollars more to the budget.

If their recommendations concerning the abolition of the boards are adopted, the Commissioners in the future will appoint the members of the board of education, who will serve without pay, and also will appoint a director of education and a director of charities, who will replace the present boards of education and charities. The Commissioners also recommend the abolition of the board of charities, and the transfer of the power vested in this body to the Commissioners. The Commissioners also recommend the abolition of the board of charities, and the transfer of the power vested in this body to the Commissioners.

Promises Consideration of Petition.

President Wilson told the envoys that it was too late to embody any recommendation for a federal suffrage amendment in his message which will be read to Congress tomorrow.

He also explained that in his present office he has to speak for others as well as for himself and this he cannot do until after consultation. He characterized the visit of the envoys and their guests as "a delightful compliment and a most impressive demonstration."

The delegation included men and women from all parts of the United States, and there were representatives of the army and navy, congressmen and department heads and suffrage leaders from all parts of the United States.

List of the Marshals.

The list of marshals: Miss Della Jackson, Miss Gertrude Leonard, Mrs. Mary Keally Clegg, Mrs. Charles Edwards Russell, Mrs. Herman Gatch, Miss Blanch Waters, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Miss Bertha Dana, Mrs. Mabel Hampton, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Miss Grace Anderson, Miss Gloria Randall, Mrs. Helen Kirby, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Mrs. Helen Perkins, Dr. Mary Walker Eaton, Miss Elizabeth Nangle, Mrs. Adelaide Field and Miss Jolliffe, fully appreciate the dignity of the character in which you appear as the ambassadors of four million voting women, and the impressive character of the message you bring to the Congress of the United States from this vast voting body of good citizens.

Mr. Mondell's Welcome.

"We welcome to the capital of the nation the envoys from the convention of woman voters held in San Francisco last September," said Representative Mondell, "and the splendid and impressive escort of loyal women who have gathered to do them honor and to join with them in the presentation of the message they bring."

"Mrs. Field and Miss Jolliffe, we fully appreciate the dignity of the character in which you appear as the ambassadors of four million voting women, and the impressive character of the message you bring to the Congress of the United States from this vast voting body of good citizens."

"It is our hope that Congress will give due heed to the tremendous significance of the appeal presented by you in favor of the submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution that will afford the women of the United States the privileges and opportunities which you and those for whom you speak now enjoy."

"We trust that the pressure of other matters of importance will not be made

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